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Spain. Appended Hist.

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A N S W E R

To a PAPER, Intitled, A

M E M O R I A L

F O R T H E

Ambassador of his Catholick Majesty,

A T T H E

Court of *GREAT BRITAIN*;

C O N T A I N I N G,

The R E A S O N S which have engaged His Catholick
Majesty to make War with the Emperor.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. BRINDLEY, at the *King's-Arms*, New Bond-Street,
Bookbinder to her Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince
of *Wales*. M. DCC. XXXIV.

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ANSWER

To a Letter, written, A

MEMORIAL

FOR THE

Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty,

AT THE

Court of GREAT BRITAIN,

CONCERNING

The Reasons which have engaged his Catholic Majesty to make War with his Majesty.



LONDON:

Printed for J. Bland, at the King's Arms, in New Bond Street, opposite the Theatre Royal, and for R. Bland, in Pall Mall.



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A N S W E R

To a PAPER, Intitled,

A MEMORIAL for the AMBASSADOR
of His Catholick Majesty at the Court of *Great Britain* : Containing the REASONS which have
engaged His Catholick Majesty to make War upon
the Emperor.

THERE has lately appeared a Paper, intituled, *A Memorial for the Ambassador of his Catholick Majesty at the Court of Great Britain; containing the Reasons which have engaged his Catholick Majesty to make War upon the Emperor.* If it is to serve as a Manifesto for *Spain*, it may be said, that the like has scarce ever been seen. Formerly when great Princes have made War, they have not thought themselves at Liberty, for that Reason, to debase their august Dignity to such a Degree, as to make use of Terms which Decency makes even those of a much inferior Rank un-

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acquainted with : But it is not so now : It is sufficient only to read the Paper above-mentioned, to see with Surprize and Indignation what Excesses the Court of *Spain* runs into. For want of good Reasons to alledge, Falsties are heap'd upon Falsties, and they are propagated in the grossest Manner in the World. The whole Piece is nothing but a Medly of offensive Expressions, Injuries, Outrages and Calumnies ; a poor Expedient to gloss over an unjust War, if ever there was one. Can one fail of distinguishing by these very Marks, the unworthy Conduct of the Court of *Spain* ? the Spirit by which they are animated, and the only Motive by which they are engaged to make War with the Emperor ! a Motive, which they will by no Means expose to the View of the Publick, but which discovers itself too plainly by the little Care they take to keep themselves within the Bounds of Decency and Moderation. It is difficult to persuade oneself, that, for a pretended Delay of the Emperor's Orders, for a Courier stopt by contrary Winds, without any Fault of his, the Court of *Spain* should forget themselves so far, as to charge this Prince with *an extravagant Succession of Outrages, enormous Designs, an insatiable Passion for supreme Power*, and to load him with so many other Reproaches of the same Nature, which it is a Shame to repeat. However, this is the Substance of the Manifesto of the King of *Spain*. No one dares, or can deny, that the Emperor has been so extremely condescending as to hearken to every thing which has appeared publickly to be desired for the Infante Don *Carlos*. But then they complain, that he has done it too late. The Court of *Vienna* is taxed with affected Delays, and that is what the Complaints of his Catholick Majesty terminate in, after a most indecent Declamation against the pretended *Outrages, Insults, and violent Proceedings* of the Emperor. The Affairs of *Poland*, which are placed at the Head of the Reasons which it has been thought fit to publish, were not directly or indirectly the Object of the Accommodation treated of by the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*. It has never been spoke of, either on one Side or on the other. The Imperial Court does not scruple to refer themselves to the Testimony of the *English* Ministers, and it will not be difficult for them to set in its true
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Light the Reason why the pretended *common Grievances of the Princes of the House of Bourbon* have affected the King of Spain so late. Stanislaus, *attached by so strong a Tie to this august Family, of which the Catholick King is one of the principal Branches*, did not appear to him at first a Prince so much to be respected, but that he had Thoughts of making the Preference fall on another Candidate ; and it is known, that a little after the Death of the late King *Augustus*, the Court of Spain authorized Father *Arcelli*, a Theatin, to make an Interest for the Crown of *Poland* in Favour of the Infante Don *Carlos*.

THE Facts which follow in the Manifesto of the King of Spain, tho' related in a Manner very far from the Truth, do in Point of Time precede the Treaty of the 22d of July 1731. and so many other Engagements which refer to it. This Circumstance does not prevent the Court of Spain from having Recourse to it, to justify their Rupture ; and after the Example of the King of *Sardinia*, they endeavour to supply the Defect of real Complaints, by enumerating Differences which have been put an End to some Time by the most solemn Treaties. One must not be surprized at it. This Court is not accustomed to make Treaties with a Design of fulfilling them ; they make them only to cover their real Designs, and to watch a more favourable Opportunity to break them. That is not all. The Passion of the Court of Spain goes still farther. They do not spare the Honour of a Princess so nearly allied to their Catholick Majesties. They load her, as well as the Imperial Court, with the utmost injurious Imputations. The Pregnancy of the Dutchess Dowager *Henrietta* was not only possible, but, after all the Marks that appeared of it, very credible. The Imperial Court omitted nothing to clear up the Truth of it, according to the Rules prescribed by the Laws in like Cases. All these Precautions were communicated to the Duke of *Liria*. The Court of Spain seem'd satisfied with them. Notwithstanding which they now reproach the Emperor, with *having caused to be acted, with great Scandal, one of the most fabulous and shameful Scenes on the Theatre of the World*. But is it not astonishing to reproach the Court of *Vienna* so excessively, for not having

been more clear-sighted at a Distance, than the Queen of *Spain's* Mother was on the Spot, even after having assisted at the Act of Visitation jointly with the Physicians, Surgeons and Midwives which were left to her Choice. In fine, whatever Care the Court of *Spain* has taken to give Rise to new Contestations as fast as the old ones were at an End, and in Proportion as the Emperor shewed himself equally complaisant to their Catholick Majesties, and indulgent to the Infante Don *Carlos*, they have not been able to prevent all the Wrong and the Blame being on their Side, that the amicable Negotiation has been broke off, and the Hopes of the most honourable and advantageous Accommodation for the Infante have entirely vanished.

THE Emperor agreed to the Project of the 21st of *July*, 1733, a long Time before the Count *de Montijo*, surprised and provoked, as it is said, at the Proceeding of Count *Kinski*, was obliged to declare, that he broke off all Negotiation. The Emperor's Ambassador offered to sign it purely and simply, and the Count *de Montijo* was not then surprised and provoked at such an Offer to so great a Degree as to make the said Declaration. The *Spanish* Ministers imagined, that since the Rupture of *France* and of his Ally the King of *Sardinia* had broke out in this Interval, the Queen of *Spain* would make Use of an Opportunity so favourable to her Views, which only tend to aggrandize her Son at any Rate or by any Means whatsoever; he therefore refused to sign the Project in Question, on his Part, but coloured over this Refusal with the Necessity he was under to wait for new Orders from his Court, and after the Event, which has astonished all *Europe*, these Orders did not fail to come, such as *Montijo* imagined they would be. If the King of *Sardinia*, by a Proceeding which one may justly name *extravagant* and *enormous*, had sooner consented to submit to the Yoke of the two Branches of the House of *Bourbon*, the Conferences at *London* had not lasted so long. In the Doubt they were in about them in *Spain*, it was thought proper to let them spin out, so that when the Contents of the Project of the 21st of *July* were already agreed on, an Incident was started about the Form in which it ought to appear. The Imperial Court

Court was ignorant of it, and had not the Gift of foreseeing it; but as soon as they were informed of it, they ordered Count *Kinski* to conform himself in every thing to the Taste of Count *Montijo*. It was too late, since the War had broke out in this Interval, tho' the Courier which the *Spanish* Ambassador had dispatch'd on the same Account, was not yet returned, nor consequently the Negotiation declared to be broke off.

THESE general Remarks would be sufficient to convince the impartial World, and especially those who are at the Bottom of Affairs, of the Insufficiency of the frivolous Pretences with which *Spain* endeavours in vain to cover the Injustice of the War which she makes against the Emperor. But as the more one is informed of the Detail of the Negotiations that have preceded it, the more the Moderation, the Complaisance, and the Indulgence of this Prince appears, and the more the Designs of the Court of *Spain* discover themselves; it has been thought best to answer the injurious Declamation of *Spain*, by a plain and faithful Recital of the Facts relating to it.

ALL the World knows, that while the Emperor was taken up with the War against the *Turks* in 1717, to save *Italy* from the Danger with which it was threatened, the Catholick King chose that Time to attack him. The Kings of *Great Britain* and of *France* employed their good Offices to restore the publick Tranquillity, and to make it more lasting, the Emperor sacrificed to the Love of Peace, his just Pretensions to the Monarchy of *Spain*. In Return, the Dominions which he possessed, and especially those of *Italy*, were guarantied to him and his Successors in the most solemn Manner imaginable. The first Idea of the Plan formed at that Time to preserve the Balance of *Europe*, was founded on this Principle, that the Emperor should as little pretend to have any Footing in *Spain*, as the King of *Spain* in *Italy*. This very Principle seemed afterwards to be forgot, when it was in Agitation to determine on whom the Dominions of *Tuscany* and *Parma* were one Day to devolve. The Emperor represented the Consequences of it, and in order to make him easy about his just Apprehensions, Care was taken
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to prevent (as much as it was possible to do by Treaties) the Part which the Catholick King and his Successors might be willing to take in the Affairs of *Tuscany* and *Parma*. The Infante for whom these rich Inheritances were destined, was to have been freed from all Paternal Power; no King of *Spain* was to be his Guardian; he was to yield to the future Heir of *Tuscany* the little that remained to him in *Italy*. The Dominions of this Prince were declared Male Fiefs of the Empire; they could never be possessed by him, who should wear the Crown of *Spain*: in short, it was expressly stipulated, that if his Catholick Majesty would not conform himself to these Regulations, the contracting Princes would dispose otherwise of the Dominions in Question. His Catholick Majesty did not think proper to reject an Offer so advantageous to his Royal Posterity: He subscribed in the Year 1720. to all the Clauses and Conditions joined to it; and *Europe* would not have felt so many Troubles, if *Spain* had been as faithful in executing them, as she has been fruitful in Promises to that Purpose: But what the Emperor had long foreseen, does now prove but too true.

ALL these Clauses and Conditions were but too weak Bars to stop the unbounded Ambition of the Queen of *Spain*; it burst out almost as soon as she saw her Son in Possession of a Part of the Dominions that were designed for him. The Emperor's Conduct was very different. This Prince, always careful to perform faithfully the Promises he has once made, used his utmost Efforts to obtain the Consent of the Empire to what had been stipulated by the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance. Afterwards he caused the Letters of Eventual Investiture to be made out, in which Care was taken to insert the Duties to which the Infante *Don Carlos* engaged himself in Quality of Vassal of the Empire. These Letters of Eventual Investiture were accepted by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of *Spain* at the Congress at *Cambray*; by the Reversal Letters dated at *Madrid* the 28th of *February* 1724, the Catholick King obliged himself, as well in his own Name as in the Name of the Infante and his Successors, to perform the whole Tenor of it religiously, and this very Performance was guarantied anew
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by the Kings of *Great Britain* and of *France*. In 1725, the Treaty of Peace with his Catholick Majesty was concluded at *Vienna*. The Clauses of the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and that of the Letters of Eventual Investiture, were repeated and confirmed therein. The Court of *Spain* seemed so pleased with it, that the greatest Part of *Europe* took Umbrage at the strict Union which joined them to the Emperor. It was at the Time that this strict Union subsisted between the two Courts, that they settled what was proper to be done at the opening of the Successions to *Tuscany* and *Parma*, in order to put the Infante in Possession of the Dominions which compose them. The full Power for the Imperial Commissary in *Italy* and the Mandate to the Subjects of *Tuscany* were drawn up agreeable to the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, of the Result of the Dyet of the Empire, and of the Letters of Eventual Investiture abovementioned. There remained but one Difficulty to remove. The late Great Duke *Cosmo* by a Decree issued in 1713, and registered in the Senate of *Florence*, had pretended to dispose of his Dominions in Favour of the Electress Dowager *Palatine*, in case that the Male Family of *Medicis* should come to be extinct. The mistaken Principle of the pretended entire Liberty of *Florence*, on which the said Decree was founded, was directly contrary to the Spirit and the Letter of the fifth Article of the Quadruple Alliance. It was therefore resolved to declare it of no Effect, and to make Prohibitions suitable to the annulling of this Decree, both to the Senate of *Florence* and the Electress Dowager *Palatine*. All these Measures were adjusted with the Duke of *Bournonville* in 1728, and the Emperor was thank'd for it in the Name of their Catholick Majesties. The Face of Affairs was changed the Year afterwards. The Emperor refused to hearken to Demands that were not agreeable to the Treaties, that is to say, to suffer the Introduction of *Spanish* Garisons instead of Neutral ones, agreed on by the Quadruple Alliance. And as the Queen of *Spain* did not believe that the Imperial Court was disposed to come into all her Views, of whatever Nature they might be, she determined to break all the Engagements which had been entered into between the two Courts. The Marquis *de la Paz* declared
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it at once to Count *Konigsegg*. It was thought that such a Step was sufficient to destroy the most solemn Treaties. This shews, how little they regard their Promises in *Spain*. The Treaty of *Seville* was concluded soon after. The Emperor was resolved to oppose the Execution of it. He marched a strong Army into *Italy*, but it was not thought fit then to attempt the Introduction of the *Spanish* Garisons. During those Transactions began the amicable Negotiations, which were happily terminated by the Treaty of the 16th of *March* 1731. Before that Treaty was concluded with *Great Britain*, the Duke of *Liria* arrived at *Vienna*. The Condition wherein the Imperial Court then found themselves, was pretty singular. It was in their Power to prevent the *Spanish* Garisons, by hearkening to the Duke of *Liria's* Proposals, and to the Court of *France's* Insinuations, and they consented thereto, upon the Instances made to them by his *Britannick* Majesty. However, they did not do it without being determined thereto by strong Reasons. Experience had convinced them how little they were to depend upon the Promises of the *Spanish* Court. They thought their Union with the two Maritime Powers necessary to the Good and Liberty of all *Europe*, which has been at all Times the chief Object of the Endeavours and Wishes of the Emperor, and of his August Family. And altho' they foresaw all the Consequences of so important an Alteration made to the Quadruple Alliance, they relied so much upon the good Faith of the two Maritime Powers, that they chose rather to gain their Friendship by consenting to it, than to disengage themselves from it by taking a contrary Method. They did more. They put *England* in a Condition to fulfil, without striking a Stroke, all the Engagements of the Treaty of *Seville*. But at the same Time they did this, the strongest Guaranties were reciprocally stipulated for the Safety of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions; Guaranties, whereof they now claim the faithful Execution, they being entirely confident, that after so many Sacrifices made on their Part to the publick Tranquillity, and to the Desire of seeing the System of *Europe* upon a solid and lasting Foundation, they shall certainly reap the Benefit they expect from it. One need but read the Declaration given about the *Spanish* Garisons
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by the *British* Minister, and adopted by the States General in their Act of Accession, to be fully convinced that the Confidence above-mentioned was the only Motive which determined the Emperor upon the Choice he was to make. The Court of *Spain* seeing their Hopes frustrated, resolved to dissemble, and shewed as if they had a mind to adopt what had been stipulated and promised in this Respect by his *Britannick* Majesty. The Emperor was then very strong in *Italy*. His Troops were in *Parma* and *Placentia*, and it had not been easy to have dislodg'd them. The Treaty of 22 *July* 1731. was then concluded, but it was not long before one could perceive that the Number of Treaties would not long stop the Court of *Spain*, and that altho' they have multiplied their Engagements, it cannot be expected they will be more sincere for the future than they have been for the Time past. Three Days after their signing the Treaty of *Vienna*, Father *Ascanio* signed another at *Florence*, no ways agreeable to the first. The Contrariety of the one to the other, was shewn by the Remarks which were communicated both to the Duke of *Liria* and Mr. *Robinson*. The Truth of it was too visible not to be perceived. The Duke of *Liria*, jointly with the *English* Minister, signed the Declaration drawn up to rectify the Convention of *Florence*, and the Catholick King modified the Ratification of that Convention at the same Time he ratified purely and simply what had been concluded at *Vienna*. All this renewed the Hopes of a more lasting Tranquillity. The Imperial Court was therefore wholly employ'd in executing sincerely what had been stipulated by the Treaties. The Lights which the Duke of *Liria* wanted relating to the Feudality settled therein, were communicated to him. The Project of the Act of Emancipation was drawn up at *Vienna*: his Catholick Majesty agreed to it and sign'd it. The Emperor afterwards named the Guardians, and he had also in this Particular a Regard to the Wishes of their Catholick Majesties. The Great Duke of *Tuscany* had acceded to the Treaty of the 22d of *July* 1731. He was therefore joined to the Dutchess *Dorothea*, Mother to the Queen of *Spain*. The *Tutorium* was dispatched, the Oath of Guardianship was taken, and, by Letters of Reversal exhibited in the Name of the Guardians, they obliged themselves to an exact

Observation of the Treaties and Investitures. The Court of *Spain* did not pretend then as they do now, *That the Treaties and the Investitures did not require all those Steps.* They saw the contrary, and did not go so far as to decide what the Stile of the Feudal Court, the Usage and Constitutions of the Empire, prescribe, they therefore proceeded to draw up the Edict, which was to be published, to put the Infante, or rather his Guardians, in Possession of the States which were devolved to him. But whilst it was preparing, the Emperor was extremely surprized to hear that the Number of *Spanish* Forces newly landed, exceeded that which had been stipulated by the Treaties. Representations were made thereupon both to the Duke of *Liria* and to Mr. *Robinson*, and upon the Assurances those Ministers gave, that what was beyond that Number should be sent back to *Spain*, Orders were sent to Count *Stampa* for evacuating the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*. No Condition was joined to those Orders, except that which was clearly express'd in the Treaties, viz. that the Number of the *Spanish* Forces ought not to exceed 6000, and that the Infante ought to acknowledge no other Supreme Lord but the Emperor. This is the Substance of the Orders sent to Count *Stampa*, which were no Ways concealed from the Duke of *Liria*, nor from Mr. *Robinson*. All that is said upon this Article in the Manifesto of the King of *Spain*, is absolutely false, and one cannot think so ill of the Duke of *Liria* as to believe that he will have the Confidence to maintain what his Court advances. The Act which was offered to him to sign, is an evident Proof that the Imperial Court did not pretend to insist upon all that the Marquis of *Monteleon* had agreed to, nor to delay, upon that Pretence, the Evacuation of *Parma* and *Placentia*. It is true, that since according to the Treaties six thousand *Spaniards* were to suffice to secure to the Infante Don *Carlos* both the Successions which were designed for him; this Number appeared to exceed what was to secure one of them only, when he should find himself already in quiet Possession of the other: It is in that Sense that the Ministers of their *Britannick* and *Catholick* Majesties were spoke to thereupon at *Vienna*; and it is in that Sense that Count *Stampa* was ordered to speak to the Marquis of *Monteleon* about it. But whatever
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Foundation there should be to pretend to it, the Emperor would not, that for the Sake of this Point, the Execution of the Treaties should be delay'd. And Count *Stampa* was most expressly ordered to content himself with representing it only to the Marquis *de Monteleon*, but without requiring any thing as a previous Condition of it, and without deferring a single Day the Evacuation of *Parma* and *Placentia*, Count *Stampa*, without much Difficulty, made the *Spanish* Minister sensible of the Justice of what he represented to him. This Minister understood it immediately, and offered to give Declarations suitable to his Sentiments, and actually gave them, so that the whole Crime that can from hence be laid to the Charge of Count *Stampa*, or of the Court of *Vienna*, must be, that the Count, without the Knowledge of his Court, did not refuse what the Marquis of *Monteleon* offered him with so little Reluctancy. An excellent Motive to break the Peace so many Times renewed ! to cry out, That they are insulted, and to complain, that the *Infante's Honour is outrageously attack'd, that his Catholick Majesty's Honour is grievously injured, and that subreptitious Proceedings, concealed with Care and Fraud, were used against them.* Were such extraordinary Complaints ever heard ! The Duke of *Liria* did not expect that his Court would blame the Marquis of *Monteleon's* Conduct ; on the contrary, he thought, as well as the Imperial Court, that after what had happen'd at *Parma*, there was no Occasion to sign the Act which was a little before demanded of him, and it was but in the Month of *February*, in the Year 1732. that the Marquis of *Monteleon's* Declarations began to be complain'd of ; but those Complaints were not then such as are publish'd at present ; there was no Room to infer from them, that *Spain* would assure for the future, that they gave the Emperor to understand *the Sense they ought to have of so unheard-of a Treatment, and that they had informed all Europe of their just Complaints.* The Duke of *Liria's* Discourses, and his Memorials, were a great deal softer, and more amicable : They breathed nothing but their Catholick Majesty's great Desire to knit more and more the strictest Union between the two Courts, and to make it for ever indissoluble. But how surprized must the Imperial Court be, to see, that after the Words just now quoted,

'tis added in the *Spanish Manifesto*, *That they could never have any Answer, notwithstanding their most pressing Applications, and that all they could obtain after so visible a Contempt, was a feign'd desisting on the Part of the Court of Vienna.* The Duke of *Liria* had written a short Letter upon that Subject to Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, on the 6th of *May 1732.* and the Answer to it was sent him, before the Emperor's Departure for *Prague.* This Answer contained all that the Court of *Spain* could reasonably wish for, and not the least Application was since made for reducing the Number of the 6000 *Spaniards*, which is a certain Proof of the Sincerity of the Imperial Court's Complaisance. At the same Time that all this happened upon the Occasion of the Marquis of *Monteleon's* Declarations, the Duke of *Liria* solicited the Dispensation of Age for the Infante Don *Carlos*; and he gave to understand, that his Catholick Majesty was very much inclined to enter into a new Treaty with the Emperor. This Prince resolved to give the said Dispensation, provided the actual Investiture should previously be taken by the Guardians; and upon the repeated Applications from the Duke of *Liria*, the Draught of the Treaty which the Imperial Court offered to conclude, was communicated to him; which Draught was all contracted out of that of the 30th of *April*, in the Year 1725. except that no Mention was made therein of the Guaranty of the Order of Succession settled in the august House of *Austria.* Till this Time the Emperor received nothing but Assurances upon Assurances of the true and sincere Friendship of their Catholick Majesties, and how much they desired to see the most perfect Harmony well established between the two Crowns; but Matters were afterwards entirely altered. The Draught of the Treaty, so disagreeable to the Court of *Spain*, that they never youchsafed to give an Answer to it, and it is to the Communication of that Draught, that the Epoque of the Complaints and Reproaches which so soon succeeded to the most amicable and pacifick Assurances is to be fix'd. It is left to the Reader to imagine what might be the Occasion of it.

So on after the Imperial Court heard what had happened at *Florence* on St. *John Baptist's* Day 1732, on the Occasion of the
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Homage which, according to Custom, is renewed there every Year. This Step included all the Irregularities of the Convention of *Florence*, it being founded upon the same Principles and erroneous Suppositions. The Emperor immediately applied to his *Britannick* Majesty, to the End, that by the Interposition of his good Offices, the Irregularities that were in that Proceeding might be rectified. The Fact in Question was clearly stated in a Memorial. This Memorial was delivered to my Lord *Harrington* by Count *Kinski*; and Mr. *Keene* was ordered to make proper Representations upon that Occasion to the *Spanish* Ministers. He made them accordingly, and only received a very unsatisfactory Answer from the Marquis *de la Paz*. The Emperor could not dispense with himself from asking the Opinion of the Imperial Aulick Council, upon a Matter which was intirely in their Province. This Council gave their Opinion, and in Consequence of that Opinion, four Dispatches were ordered to be prepared upon the Form of those abovementioned, drawn up in 1728, at the Request of the Duke of *Bournonville*. The Emperor had the Goodness to order them to be communicated both to the Duke of *Liria* and Mr. *Robinson*, with a Memorandum for the former, which contained all the necessary Information upon that Subject. At the same time that by two of those Dispatches the past Irregularities were redressed, Care was taken to obviate the Objections and Complaints of the Court of *Spain*, by shewing and preparing beforehand, by the two others, the only lawful Way by which the Infante *Don Carlos*, as a new Vassal, could be put in Possession of the States which were still to come to him, not *ex Pacto & Providentia Majorum*, but by Virtue of a new Concession, founded upon a solemn Treaty. They shewed what was, in all this, the only Aim of his Imperial Majesty, and that as soon as he should have secured his supreme Rights, and those of the Empire, he was ready and disposed to give, in every other Respect, all the Ease which should not be contrary thereto. In a Word, the two injurious Rescripts mentioned in the *Spanish* Manifesto, were expressed in more moderate Terms than those which the Duke of *Bournonville* had solicited in 1728, and for the Dispatch whereof he had declared to the Emperor the

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Acknowledgment of their Catholick Majesties. One need only compare them together, to be convinced of it. But in *Spain* the same Things are look'd upon in a different Light one Day from another. At present they cry out, as an Injury done them, upon what they formerly desired. They are as little scrupulous there, in changing their Sentiments, as in breaking their Treaties. The more the Emperor shewed his Mildness and Moderation, the more the Ministers of *Spain* spoke in unbecoming Terms.

THE King of *Great Britain* communicated to the Imperial Court the Representations of Mr. *Keene*, and the Answer of the Marquis *de la Paz*; whereupon the Memorial of the 5th of *December* of the same Year was delivered to Mr. *Robinson*. Whatever little Success the Representations of Mr. *Keene* had, his *Britannick* Majesty did not cease to employ his Offices and his most effectual Care to remove all the Difficulties; and he suggested a new Plan of Accommodation in the Memorial that Mr. *Robinson* presented the 18th of *January* 1733.

THE Emperor conformed entirely to the Desires of his *Britannick* Majesty. He signified it to Mr. *Robinson* by the Answer of the 31st of *January*, to which was annexed the Project of the Demand, which was to be made in the Name of the Infante, of the Title of Great Prince of *Tuscany*; a Project that, compared with the Request which the Agent of the Infante's Guardians had endeavoured to make the Imperial Aulick Council relish, should in all Appearance have been infinitely more palatable to their Catholick Majesties Inclination, except that it contains no Declamations against those who were supposed to animate the Court of *Vienna* against that of *Seville*.

THE King of *Great Britain* appeared charmed with the extreme Condescension of the Emperor, and he shewed it by the Insinuations made to Count *Montijo* in the Month of *March* the same Year. But while it was endeavoured to find out Means to terminate the Differences arisen relating to the taking the Investitures to the Title of Grand Prince of *Tuscany*, and
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to what had happened in the Year 1732, on Occasion of the annual Renewal of the Homage at *Florence*, the Court of *Spain* took care to start new Disputes. They complained, *That the Feudataries of Parma were forbid to pay Homage to the Guardians of the Infante; that the Extradition of the Fiefs of the Kingdom of Naples was hindered; that the Emperor assumed to himself the Sovereignty of the Isle of Ponza, and that he encroached upon the Limits and Jurisdiction of the Infante Don Carlos.* Hence Count *Montijo* took Occasion to present a second Memorial to the *English* Ministers the 6th of *January* 1733, to which an Answer was given the 16th of the same Month, and his *Britannick* Majesty gave the Imperial Court to understand, that he desired to have, as soon as possible, the necessary Informations upon all the Points abovementioned. Nothing was more easy than to give his *Britannick* Majesty the Informations which he desired. Nobody certainly could have found Fault, if the Feudataries of *Parma*, Subjects of the Emperor, had deferred taking the Oath of Vassalage, till the Guardians of the Infante had performed in his Name the Homage which he himself owed to the Emperor. Besides, they had changed at *Parma* the Form of the Oath in such a Manner, that it was more like an Homage than a mere Oath of Vassalage. The Homage was due to the Infante only from his Subjects, and not from the Subjects of the Emperor, who, on account of Fiefs which they held of the Dukes of *Parma*, were but mere Feudataries to him; this is the only Reason that hindered them for a short Time from doing their Duty. They contented themselves afterwards at *Parma* with what had been formerly practised, and the said Feudataries took the Oath required from them, even before the Complaints of Count *Montijo* were known at *Vienna*. This is what was given in Answer to Mr. *Robinson* upon that Subject, with an Offer, that if any Person should be produced who had not yet taken it, the Emperor would oblige him to it, provided no more Oaths were required than usual. Could more be desired? Those Offers were often repeated both by Word of Mouth and in Writing, and during all the Time that was thrown away in endeavouring to come to an amicable Accommodation, they could

could name no Feudatary that has refused to take the Oath of Vassalage, as may appear by the Testimony of all those who have been concerned in that Negotiation ; but even in this, the true Views of the Court of *Spain* are but too evident. The Manifesto published by them mentions, *An Homage due to the Infante as Sovereign*, which cannot relate to mere Feudataries who are not his Subjects.

As to the Estates in *Naples* formerly possessed by the House of *Farnese*, the Emperor had but too much Reason to sequester them. Those Estates are no ways comprehended in the Meaning of the Treaties, and of the Investitures. The States of *Parma* and *Placentia* have been declared therein Masculine Fiefs of the Empire. But the contracting Parties of the Quadruple Alliance certainly never had any Thought, that Estates which the Dukes of *Parma* possessed, not in that Quality, but as private Persons, that Estates situated in a Kingdom entirely independent, contrary to that Independency, should change their Nature, and should be held of the Emperor and the Empire, when indeed they had never been held but of the King of *Naples* ; neither the Letter nor Meaning of the Treaties, and of the Investitures, give any Countenance to so extraordinary a Pretension : This, however, is what the Dispute wholly turned upon. The Infante Don *Carlos* would possess those Fiefs in the same Quality, and with the same Title, as he possessed the States of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and by one of the most visible Contradictions, which shows enough how they were within themselves convinced that he was in the Wrong, they applied to the Tribunals of *Naples* concerning the Estates which they pretended ought to be held only of the Emperor and the Empire. To convince the Court of *Spain* the more strongly upon that Head, the Emperor gave them to understand, that he neither intended to appropriate those Estates to himself, nor to take them away from the Infante Don *Carlos* ; and that those Estates being devolved upon the Queen his Mother, he was only to produce the Cession of them to him, then the Emperor would acknowledge that they belonged to him of Right. Provided notwithstanding, that the Infante should not possess them otherwise

otherwise than in the same Quality, and upon the same Title that they had been possessed by his Predecessors, the Dukes of *Parma*, descended from the House of *Farnese*. The Emperor did not confine himself to Offers so generous as these. He carried his Indulgence farther. Whilst the Infante Don *Carlos* refused to comply with the constant Use of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and with the Example of those, from whom he might derive his Right, the Emperor suffered, that the Rents that did arise therefrom should be paid to him, and he even offered to grant him the same Favour in regard to the Right of Feudality, which has sometimes been granted to the Princes of the *Farnese* Family. What further could be desired or wished? Posterity will scarce believe, that so great a Condescension has brought so many Outrages, and such bitter Invectives on this Prince; and, what is still more, that it has served as a Pretence to make War against him. The Court of *Spain* dishonours itself by a Conduct so opposite to the Sentiments which great Princes ought to have.

THE Insults and Violencies said to have been committed on the Limits and Jurisdictions of the Infante Don *Carlos*, have been committed by his Order upon the Limits and Jurisdictions of the Emperor, as Duke of *Milan*; and the Indulgence of this Prince has not been less remarkable on this Occasion, than on all others. At the Time that the Dutchy of *Milan* was under the Government of the Kings of *Spain*, the Dukes of *Parma* never dared to encroach (as has been practised lately) on the Confines of the *Milanese*. They took great Care not to do it, and in *Spain* they would have taken the same Care not to suffer it; they cannot therefore be ignorant there of the unquestionable Right of the Emperor, as well to the two Shoars of the *Po*, as to the adjacent Territory. The Court of *Spain* have changed their Opinion, since the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* have been designed for the Infante Don *Carlos* by the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance. The late Duke of *Parma* was encourag'd under-hand to form Pretensions, which he would not have dar'd to assert formerly. The Emperor, always guided by Integrity and Moderation, agreed by the 11th Article of the Treaty of

the 30th of *April* 1725. that these Differences should be determined by Arbitrators. He could not be any longer bound by this Promise, after the Declaration of the Marquis *de la Paz* above-mentioned, by which his Catholick Majesty renounced all the Engagements contracted with the Emperor. However, he renew'd it in the Answer given to Mr. *Robinson*. And as the Differences about the Limits cannot by their Nature be discussed and examined but on the Spot, he invited the King of *Great Britain* to concur therein, by naming a Minister, who might assist on his Part at the discussing of them. Count *Montijo* did not think proper to acquiesce in an Offer so full of Equity and Moderation. He would have the Limits of the *Milanese* and the *Parmesan* settled at *London*; and because the Court of *Vienna* did not find the Thing practicable, in *Spain* all their Cry is, Extravagancies and Insults. Would it be saying too much, that these Complaints are looked upon as unreasonable and extravagant? It is left to the Judgment of all those, who will give themselves the Trouble to read the present Answer.

At last the Emperor caused an ample Information to be drawn up about the Isle of *Ponza*, which was transmitted to Mr. *Robinson* in the Month of *May* last Year. As this Information is annexed to the present Piece, the Contents of it are referred to, that the Reader may not be tired with useless Repetitions.

WHILE they were busied at *Vienna* in furnishing the King of *Great Britain* with the Explanations he desired, the Court of *Spain* rejected the Project of Accommodation contain'd in Mr. *Robinson's* Memorial of the 18th of *January*, and agreed to by his Imperial Majesty, by his Answer of the 31st of the same Month. It was easy to judge of the Intentions of the Court of *Spain* by this Refusal. In proportion as the Emperor offered new Favours, and such as the Court of *Spain* had no Right to demand by Virtue of the Treaties, they made further Demands, and shewed themselves the more backward in coming to the Conclusion of the Accommodation so much desired by his *Britannick* Majesty. This Prince was not disheartened at it.

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His most earnest Desire to prevent the Troubles that threatned the Repose of *Europe*, led him even to advise his Imperial Majesty to give further Marks of his Complaisance, notwithstanding the little Advantage that had been reaped by being too lavish of them before. The Plan of Accommodation of the 21st of *July* was drawn up in *England*. On the 7th of *August* it was communicated to the Ministers of the Emperor. An Answer was given to it the 18th of the same Month. Count *Philip Kinski* was furnished with a full Power to put an End to all these Differences, by an amicable Accommodation. It was not doubted but that Count *Montijo* would give a Declaration agreeable to what the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter seem'd to insinuate, and the Emperor's Ambassador was authorized to give another in the Manner in which the Sense of the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter was taken. This Counter-Declaration, sent to the Emperor's Ambassador at *London*, is treated as *illusve and injuricus* in the *Spanish* Manifesto. To shew how little these Epithets are applicable to it, it is sufficient to communicate to the Publick. Whoever finds in it *any Illusions, Injuries and Haughtiness*, will meet with Moderation, Discretion, Softness and good Sense in the Manifesto of the Court of *Spain*, and the reasonable Part of Mankind will perceive at once, that the Notions hitherto conceived of Things will be inverted for the future.

BEFORE the Sentiments of the Emperor could be known to his *Britannick* Majesty, the Intelligence that he received from his Minister at the Court of *Spain*, engaged him to send new Orders to his Minister residing at the Emperor's Court. Mr. *Robinson* complied with them by the Memorial which he presented the 7th of *September*. The Imperial Court proceeded with too much Candour ever to have thought that the Negotiation could be obstructed by several of the Points specified in the Memorial last-mentioned. They perceived, that the Court of *Spain* might be willing to object to some Expressions, which they did not think worth the Trouble of dwelling one Moment upon. Therefore they made no Difficulty of changing the Plan of the Counter-Declaration in the Manner that the *English* Minister

seem'd to desire it, and they gave him all the Explanations that he asked for, by the Answer of the 12th of the same Month.

DURING these Transactions the *Sieur d'Esquilluz*, charged with the Affairs of *Spain*, received a Courier from his Court, who, as he said, had been dispatched to him purposely to facilitate the Accommodation that was treating of by the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*. The Substance of the Answer transmitted to Mr. *Robinson*, was communicated to him, as likewise the Project of the Counter-Declaration, as it had been last drawn up. He did not give any Intimation, that he found in it any *Illusions, Injuries and Haughtiness*, neither did he explain himself in such a Manner as to make it believed that their Catholick Majesties would be so much offended at it. In a Word, it was not discovered that he shewed any Dissatisfaction, at least on this Account, and he made what Haste he could to re-dispatch his Courier to *Spain*.

WHILE this passed, the Imperial Court was absolutely ignorant, that the Method to which they had kept themselves hitherto, to put an End to the whole by the Means of a Declaration and Counter-Declaration, was not to the Taste of Count *Montijo*, and that he preferred that of writing two Letters, which were to contain what they supposed at *Vienna* ought to be inserted in the Acts of Declaration and Counter-Declaration. It was the less expected that the Negotiation would have been broke off on so important an Account, because they had never heard it mentioned before, and because they were not accustomed there to puzzle themselves with Finesses of this Nature. For which Reason the Imperial Court was extremely surprized to find, as well by Mr. *Robinson's* Memorial of the 26th of September, as by the Advices from Count *Philip Kinski*, that Letters were to be wrote to the Duke of *Newcastle*, and to my Lord *Harrington*, instead of exchanging Declarations and Counter-Declarations; that Count *Montijo* did not like the *Latin* Tongue, and that not a Syllable of the Contents of the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter of the 21st of July was to suffer any Augmentation, Diminution, or Alteration. It was resolved to
grant

grant all these Demands, fantastical as they were, and upon the Emperor's Return from *Halbsburn*, and consequently before the Rupture on the Part of *France*, Count *Kinski* was authorized to comply in the fullest Manner with Count *Montijo's* Desires, by the Orders which were sent to him on the 6th of *October* last Year. The *English* Courier, who carried these Dispatches, did not arrive in *England* till after the Rupture of *France* and the King of *Sardinia* had already broke out. Notwithstanding the Offer of the Emperor's Ambassador to sign the Letter Word for Word, as Count *Montijo* had desired, the latter refused to write that which he had offered to do. However, he did not go so far as to declare, that he broke off all Negotiation; on the contrary, he coloured his Refusal, as has been said before, with the Necessity of waiting for the Orders which he was to receive from his Court. They did not quite throw off the Masque, till some Time afterwards. And even after they had done so in regard to *England*, their Ministers acted a Scene in *Italy*, which could fit no other Court but theirs. They constantly maintained, nay, even after the Arrival of Count *Montemar* and the Duke of *Liria*, that the *Spanish* Troops came only to cover the Dominions of the Infante *Don Carlos*, and that they would be simple Spectators of the War which would be carried on by others. But no sooner was a Part of these Troops landed, but they were employed to invade the Possessions of others. They acted as Enemies; they seized upon some Fiefs of the Empire, and even threw themselves upon such as did not belong to the House of *Austria*; *Massa*, *Larenza*, and *Aula* felt the first Effects of their Violence. Nay, they appropriated to themselves, as well in *Italy* as in *Germany*, Estates independant of the House of *Austria*, and which belong only to the Emperor and Empire. When Contributions are raised, the Thing is the same, whether *Spain* or her Allies are the Exactors. In fine, to shew how much they had at Heart the Feudal Right of the Empire, which they still boast in the Manifesto, to have observed scrupulously, and beyond the Tenor of the Treaties, and the Investitures, by a Procedure which was pure and in Form, the Infante *Don Carlos* did, as of his own Right, declare himself of Age, and independent of every body; and.

and he even went so far, as to determine the Age of Majority for all his Successors. This is what they call *keeping religiously to the Treaties, not desiring to prejudice the supreme Rights of the Empire, performing the Duties of a faithful Vassal, being excited with the Desire of Peace, being zealous for the publick Tranquillity, animated by Justice, and keeping steady to the Rules of a prudent Forbearance before they made use of Force.* The Hostilities which the Emperor and Empire feel at this Time, will shew the other Princes of *Europe* what they are to expect from the Fidelity of the Court of *Spain*. The *English* Nation has no Reason to draw a happy Prefage from it, of *the unalterable Harmony between the two Nations, and of the Advantages of a faithful and lasting Commerce.* They have too great an Insight into Things, to want any other Lights than their own on this Occasion. The King of *Spain* demeans himself like a worthy Ally to *France*, who calls himself a Friend to the Empire, at the same Time that he attacks it Sword in Hand.

THE King of *Sardinia* begins already to feel the Fetters that he wears. He has been a Dupe to the two principal Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; and such will also be the Fate of those Princes who trust to them. Every thing has its Period with those of whom that House consists. Their Moderation and their Love of Peace is at an End, the Moment they find a favourable Opportunity of commencing a War. They are at Variance together, when the Business is to lessen the Jealousy of which others might be susceptible, and united again the Moment that the aggrandizing of their Family, and the humbling of the House of *Austria* comes in Question.

IN the mean time, so many Enemies do not shake the Emperor's Constancy. Fraud and Perfidy may give some Advantages in the Beginning; but one may hope with Confidence, that the Justice of the Cause will triumph at last.

F I N I S.



